

Globe County Miner.

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Montana Mining Exhibit.

Montana's mineral exhibit at the State Fair held last week in Helena was the best display of the state's mineral resources ever made. Carl Gallagher, one of the superintendents of W. A. Clark, was in charge of the exhibit from Butte, which was the largest at the fair. Mr. Gallagher was ever ready to explain the different minerals and the process of extracting ore from the rock and other steps necessary to get the mineral ready for the market. The Columbia Gardens exhibit, which is comprised of ores from every mine in and around Butte, is perhaps the most complete collection of minerals in the northwest. This display was kindly loaned the fair by Manager J. R. Wharton, of the Butte street railway, and the Columbia Gardens, and was packed and brought to Helena by Mr. Gallagher. A noticeable part of the collection is the display of smelted copper from the Boston & Montana smelters at Great Falls. The ore was sent from Butte to be treated by the company's smelters. There is a group of concentrates and tailings and precipitates from the Parrott mine. The water taken from this mine is said to be stronger in copper than the water from any other Butte mine. There is a splendid collection of ores from the different mines of the Boston & Montana company, which run all the way from four to 60 per cent. copper and also some gold and silver. One of the most attractive features of the ore exhibit is a stack of silver bullion bars. There are 15 of these in all and they are sent direct to the fair from the Anaconda smelters. They are valued at 500\$ apiece. The smelter at Great Falls is represented by pig copper, copper wire, wire bars and plates of almost pure copper, weighing from 50 to 400 pounds each. One cabinet contains bottled crystals of every sort and description. There are nuggets of gold and copper, smoke crystals, copper moss, native copper, azate copper, quartz crystals, and other odds and ends found imbedded in the rocks of mines. In this cabinet there is also an exhibit of gypsum, some graphite and some onyx from the quarries near Dillon. Still another model on display is that of the Pratt centrifugal ore-sizer, invented in Butte and used in the Butte reduction works. The machine was patented by Foreman Pratt, of the reduction works. The visitor to the mineral exhibit is surprised to see a pile of fine potatoes in the very midst of the rough rocks, but Mr. Gallagher explains that they were raised in Silver Bow county and were sent to the fair to show that Silver Bow county is not wholly barren. They were raised 6,000 feet above sea level. The Kintla Lake Oil company has a nice display of bottled oil samples sent direct to the fair by George Stannard. The labels on the bottles explain the process of turning out perfect oil from the time the crude petroleum is taken from the ground until it is ready to be used on fine machinery. The Butte Sewer & Tile company has a display of the implements used in assaying, including cups and tiles. This company furnishes all the necessary eastern vessels, tiles and pipes used in the Smoky City. W. F. Cobban has loaned the ore exhibit management a splendid individual collection of ores and mining curiosities. Perhaps the largest display in this department sent over by any individual mine owner is that of W. A. Clark. Each bottle of ore is labeled, beginning with the crude ore when first taken from the mines and continuing until the ore is taken from the furnace and is ready for the refinery. Then each step is illustrated from the time of leaving the mill until the ore is taken from the smelter. Mr. Gallagher states that he could have brought fifty more cases containing displays from W. A. Clark's mines as well as the mines of the Boston & Montana company, if space on the train had permitted, but he could only bring over ten cases, as it was. Next to Clark's exhibit is a case of samples from the Mayflower mine in Madison county. These run all the way from 400\$ to 550\$ in gold to the ton. Next is shown a boulder of ore from the

Bell mine in Butte, which assays 600 ounces in silver and 40 per cent. copper. Clark's Colusa is represented by a chunk of ore running 200 ounces in silver and 60 per cent copper. Another case shows matte from the smelter furnace, some copper from Clark's mine in Jerome, a "slippery-slide" from the East Stewart mine in Butte, a section of furnace illustrating the action of the minerals on the brick, an ore chunk showing the action on the mineral by the fire in the St. Lawrence mine in Butte, and a model of the famous calcining furnace patented by Manager Wethy, of the Clark mines, and considered one of the most successful in use. One of the curious things on exhibit in the mineral display is a model of the famous blue vein, over which Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper company have fought so long. The model was produced as evidence in the recent Nipper case in Butte. The largest and most attractive model in the mineral exhibit is that of the Original mine in Butte, the property of W. A. Clark. The model shows the entire workings of the 1,500-foot level of the mine, including ore chutes, timbering, machines in action and a large body of pay ore in sight. There is a little steel hoist on top of the model with the engine and shaft houses. One of the small curiosities of the mineral exhibits are three links of pure copper welded together.—Mining World.

One Hundred and Sixty Million.

If a veteran mining man, in his rambles among the old and practically deserted mining camps of the west, should stumble upon an ancient district whose mammoth dumps, dilapidated mine buildings, hoists and reduction works told the story of active and mammoth operations many years before, he would stop and ponder over the subject as to why production had ceased, and the question would ever be on his tongue as to the circumstances which had brought about such wonderfully changed conditions—conditions that had transformed a once prosperous camp into the solitude of a graveyard. And, his wonder would be greatly increased if he were to be told that this camp, which, in reality, had really been but barely prospected as yet, had, in times past, produced a million in the precious metals, or even ten or twenty millions.

Such districts as these are to be found in various sections of the west. With many of the old timers their existence has become nothing more than a mere memory, and it is only now and then that the present-day mining operator ever hears of them.

Nevada is full of these old time bonanza districts. Some of them, because of the infusion of new blood into these sections, are being resurrected, and it will not be long now before they will be duplicating their splendid records of the past, when, from their mines, a steady stream of the precious metals flowed into the channels of trade and commerce. A few such camps, whose production in the halcyon days of a quarter of a century ago amounted to millions upon millions, are still outputting to a limited extent. Among these might be mentioned Eureka district, Eureka county. Eureka district, at one time, was one of the greatest mineral-producing camps in the west, and yet, in a measure, it is but a virgin field; and when capital is again directed to its old bonanza mines, its promising but practically undeveloped prospects, it will rise again to the prominence it once held in the mining world.

In looking over the columns of the Sentinel, published at Eureka, the commercial center of Eureka district, The Mining Review was greatly impressed, and also greatly astonished, at finding a statement to the effect that up to date the mines of Eureka district had produced bullion to the value of 100,000,000\$, according to smelter returns, and verified by the books of the county assessor.

Any mining man would certainly be impressed by such a statement, and such a camp as this, if located in Alaska, in South Africa or in the wilds

of Old Mexico, would be the scene of the wildest stampede imaginable to its borders were even substantiated reports in circulation as to its possession of such magnificent mineral wealth. And yet the deepest workings in Eureka district will not exceed 1,200 feet. Two of the mines of the camp, the Eureka Consolidated and the Richmond, on Ruby Hill, are accredited with a bullion production of about 100,000,000\$, the balance of the 160,000,000\$, being divided among other producers in that section, among which might be mentioned the Diamond, the Jackson, Ruby-Dunderberg, Alexandria, Silver Connor, and others.

With such a splendid record to refer to, with mines still unexploited, with new properties giving excellent promise for the future, with a perfect mineral-bearing formation to rely upon, and with railroad and shipping facilities handy, the Mining Review can see no reason why this old camp should not take on new life in the near future and once again occupy the position among the great wealth-producers of this intermountain region to which it is so justly entitled.—Salt Lake City Mining Review.

The Trail smelter in British Columbia has shipped the first lot of refined silver ever produced in Canada to San Francisco this week. The shipment amounted to three ton gross, valued approximately at 55,000\$. This is the first product of the new experimental plant recently installed at Trail by W. R. Aldridge. In mentioning the new process the Nelson News says: "The story of the invention of the system is an interesting and romantic one. It is reported that the inventor is a young man of 23, who after months of work succeeded in producing silver by a much simpler method than that in use in the big refineries of the United States and Europe. With his invention he visited one capitalist after another whom he thought he might interest in the invention and supply the necessary funds for further experimenting to place the scheme on a practical basis. He was unable to find the men he wanted, however, till he was introduced to Mr. Aldridge, where he had no difficulty whatever in explaining his invention. Mr. Aldridge went to Montreal and laid the matter before the head official of the C. P. R., and at last obtained permission to erect a small plant at Trail to make the required experiments. A plant with the capacity for treating ten tons of unrefined matte was put up and here work was carried on quietly during the past summer. Many difficulties remained to be overcome before success was finally attained, but to-day it is known that the new system is not only practicable, but will make an immense saving in the cost of refining. The plant at Trail will probably be enlarged to a capacity of 30 tons, and it is not unlikely that similar plants will be erected at other points.—Mining World.

As an instance of skillful maneuvering to gain possession of a rich vein of ore, comes a story of a coup just carried through at Parral by the members of the Guggenheim Exploration company. One of the richest veins in the Parral district is that which has been discovered in the Cigarrero mine. The ore carries about 60 per cent lead and a large percentage of silver and gold. Working in a quiet way the Guggenheims have secured 88 pertinencias which entirely surround the Cigarrero mine and have thus obtained control of the vein just where it leaves the property. No effort on the part of the Cigarrero owners can change this condition, as all the steps have been taken in strict conformity with law.—L. A. Express.

Many Mothers of a Like Opinion.

Mrs. Pilmer, of Cordova, Iowa, says: "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly, always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy and want no other kind for their children." For sale by H. H. Watkins, druggist.

To Make Mining Profitable.

To make mining profitable, says the Boston Commercial, three important things are required. These are able and efficient management, ore bodies of sufficient size and richness and money enough to pay for such advance development and equipment as are essential to economical operations. If the management is in the hands of men having honest business motives, they can be depended upon not to undertake the development of the property until they are reasonably satisfied that it contains ore of the necessary richness and in sufficient quantity to make a mine. Therefore, more really depends on the management of a mining company than on any other factor.

It is a pleasure to note that eastern papers are beginning to get down to actualities in their impressions of the mining industry; that they are becoming more and more able to grasp the important features associated with successful mining operation and that they are educating their readers as to the true principles underlying the great mining industry of the west. And, it is safe to assume, that when these teachings bear fruit that more people will engage in legitimate mining operations than ever before, and that instead of the failures accompanying experience and lack of practical knowledge, more successes will attend those who embark in this fascinating and profitable occupation.

The Commercial is right in its conclusions as to the three important requisites involved in profitable mining. Able and efficient management is absolutely essential, ore bodies of size and paying value are, of course, indispensable, and money for development, exploration and mine and mill equipment must be forthcoming. Still, we believe that the first and most important factor in successful mine operation is the existence of practically inexhaustible bodies of pay ore. With this supply assured, it rests with able and economical management to make a success of any mining enterprise.

Another dominant feature connected with successful mining operations is the fluctuation of the metal market. Many mines in this western country, whose merit and value are fully established, and in whose workings large bodies of mineral are blocked and ready for the market or the mill, are regulated in their production by the fluctuation of quotations of silver, lead and copper. Good management cannot set the price upon these metals, and yet the advance or decline of a few cents in these quotations will place a producing mine upon a paying basis, or cause it to operate at a loss.

And yet we have many mines whose ores are so rich, and whose ore bodies are so large that they can be worked at a profit even though other properties are compelled to close down because of a depression in the metal market; but, at the same time, there is also a noticeable decline in the net earnings of such wealth-producers.

It is a poor property, however, at present quotations, that will not make a handsome margin for its owners if the management is honest, able and experienced; if the ore bodies are large and marketable and if the bank account is ample for systematic and intelligent development, and sufficient for all necessary mine and mill equipment.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

The consolidation of the United Globe Mines, owned by Phelps, Dodge & Company, with the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company is assured, the consent of the large stockholders having been obtained, and all important details of the merger agreed upon. The new company is well formed. The Old Dominion stockholders are fairly dealt with, receiving share for share. The Old Dominion company will be increased to 353,000 shares, of which Phelps Dodge & Company are to receive 131,000 shares and 20,000 shares to be added to the 50,000 shares now in the treasury. In consideration of the issue to them of 130,000 shares of stock Phelps, Dodge & Company not only transfer their Globe mining property to the Old Dominion

company, but they also pay 353,000\$ in cash. The agreement carries with it control and the Old Dominion will henceforth be known as a Phelps-Dodge company. The payment of 350,000\$ in cash by Phelps, Dodge & Company relieves the immediate financial necessities of the Old Dominion company. Five hundred thousand dollars additional needed to complete the new plant and furnish a working capital will be raised on the credit of Phelps, Dodge & Company. The necessity of a bond issue is thereby obviated. Old Dominion does not supply any cash and goes into the consolidation free of debt. One large smelting plant will be erected for both properties at Globe.—Silver Belt.

Do You Want to Yawn?

Feel cold shiverings, aching in the bones, lack of energy, headache, and great depression? These symptoms may be followed by violent headache, high fever, extreme nervousness, a condition known as malaria. Herbine cures it. Take it before the disease gets a fair hold, though it will work a cure in any stage. J. A. Hopkins, Manchester, Kan., writes: "I have used your great medicine, Herbine, for several years. There is nothing better for malaria, chills and fever, headache, biliousness, and for a blood-purifying tonic, there is nothing as good." 50c at H. H. Watkins' drugstore.

A well known chemist of St. Louis has invented a new process of making aluminum, which will make that metal much cheaper than it has been heretofore. Under the old process a certain specific kind of clay had to be used, which cost 15\$ per ton. Under the new process, which is called the pyrochemical process, any kind of clay can be used at only the cost of digging and hauling. Under the new pyrochemical process aluminum can be produced at less than half the cost it now has. The uses of aluminum, therefore, will be stimulated and encouraged. A company has been organized in St. Louis to manufacture aluminum by the new pyrochemical process.—Work & Works.

German Syrup.

We want to impress on our readers that Boschee's German Syrup is positively the only preparation on the market today that does relieve and cure consumption. It contains the specifics, such as pure tar, extracts of gums, etc., which have been so highly endorsed for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption by the great medical congresses. The consumptive, whether his disease is in the throat or lungs, must have rest at night, and be free from the spasm of dry and racking cough in the morning. The diseased parts want rest, healing and soothing treatment, and the patient needs fresh air, good food, etc. German Syrup will give free and easy expectoration in the morning with speedy and permanent relief. Small bottles 25c; regular size, containing nearly four times as much, 75 cents. At H. H. Watkins, druggist.

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